FORM PTO-1390DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. 750034.430USPC						
(REV 5-93)		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see37					
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES		CFR 1.5)					
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		09/720448					
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED					
PCT/NL99/00383	26 June 1998 (26.06.1998)						
TITLE OF INVENTION A METHOD OF APPLYING A PROTECT	TIVE OPCANIC COATING TO AN	OPTICAL GLASS FIBRE					
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US	TIVE ORGANIC COATING TO AN	OTTICILE GENERAL TEACH					
RDFIII S Antonius Henricus, Elisabeth: I	DE FOUW, Marinus Jacob						
Applicant herewith submits to the United States	Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US)	the following items and other information:					
1. This is a FIRST submission of item	s concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 37	71.					
2. This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUE	The second of th						
3. This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).							
4. A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.							
5. A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).							
a. is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International bureau).							
b. has been transmitted by the International Bureau.							
c. is not required, as the appl	ication was filed in the United States Re	ceiving Office (RO/US).					
6. A translation of the International A	pplication into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c	(2)(2)).					
7. Amendments to the claims of the In	ternational Application under PCT Artic	cle 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).					
a. are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).							
b. have been transmitted by t	the International Bureau.						
c. have not been made; howe	ever, the time limit for making such ame	ndments has NOT expired.					
d. Mave not been made and v							
8. A translation of the amendments to	the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.	S.C. 371(c)(3)).					
9. An oath or declaration of the inven	tor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).						
10. \square A translation of the annexes to the $371(c)(5)$).	International Preliminary Examination F	Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C.					
Items 11 to 16 below concern document(s)	or information included:						
11. An Information Disclosure Stateme	ent under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.						
12. An assignment document for recordincluded.	ding. A separate cover sheet in complia	nce with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is					
13. A FIRST preliminary amendment. A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT pr	eliminary amendment.						
14. A substitute specification.							
15. A change of power of attorney and	/or address letter.						
16. Other items or information:							
Postcard and check for filing fees.							
Applicant hereby claims priority fr	om Netherlands Application No. 10095	603 filed 26 June 1998.					

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DATE OF DEPOSIT 22 December 2000

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to. Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington D.C. 2023 7,0001.

U.S. APPLICATION NO. OF Unknown		INTERNATION PCT/NL99/0	ONAL APPLICAT	TION NO.	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 750034.430USPC		
17. The following fees are submitted:					CALCULATIONS		
Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):						PTO USE ONLY	
Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO\$ 860.00							
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)							
No international prel	iminary examination fe				' i		
but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2))\$ 710.00							
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor							
international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO\$1000.00							
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4)\$ 100.00							
	ENTER APPRO	OPRIATE E	SASIC FEE A	MOUNT	=	\$860.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for				⊠ 30		\$130.00	
months from the earliest c							
Claims	Number Filed	Nun	nber Extra	Rate			
Total Claims	3 - 20 = 1 - 3 =		0	x \$ 18.00		\$.00	
Independent Claims Multiple dependent claim(=		0	x \$ 80.00		\$.00	
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Reduction by ½ for filing					=	\$990.00	
also be filed. (NOTE: 37	CFR 1.9. 1.27. 1.28)	icabie. Veriii	ed Sman Entity	statement mu	ıst	\$.00	
			SUB	TOTAL	=	\$990.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00	for furnishing the Eng	lish translatio	n later than	20 30		\$.00	
months from the earliest c	laimed priority date (37				+		
			TAL NATION		=	\$990.00	
Fee for recording the enclo	osed assignment (37 Cl	FR 1.21(h)).	The assignment	must be		\$.00	
accompanied by an approp	briate cover sheet (37 C				+		
		1017	AL FEES ENC	LOSED	=	\$990.00	
						Amount to be refunded:	
	****					charged	
a. A check in the an	nount of \$990.00 cover	the above fee	es is enclosed.		1		
b. Please charge my Deposit Account No. in the amount of \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.							
c.							
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.							
// /							
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:							
GASH, Eric, J. Seed Intellectual Property Law Group PLLC 6300 Columbia Center 701 5th Avenue SIGNATORE Eric J. Gash NAME							
Seattle, WA 98104-7092			46.274				
United States of America			REGISTRATION NUMBER				
(206) 622-4900							

A method of applying a protective organic coating to an optical glass fibre.

The invention relates to a method of applying a protective organic coating to an optical glass fibre or to a coated optical glass fibre, wherein said glass fibre is drawn from a preform and passed through a liquid which contains the material for forming said organic coating, wherein, once the amount of liquid coating material to be applied to the fibre has been adjusted, wherein a gas is carried past the coating material is hardened and a gas is passed along the coating material.

A method of this kind is known from EP-A-O 261 772. In the claims of said patent application it is stated that CO_2 is used as said gas, thus minimizing the number of air inclusions that may form upon forming of the coating. The surface of the coating material of the glass fibre is conditioned by means of CO_2 . It is stated in the introduction of EP-A-O 261 772 that various gases may be used, such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, noble gases, in particularly xenon, neosan and argon, and chemically inert gaseous hydrocarbons such as chloroform, Freon (brand name), halogen hydrocarbons or other chlorine- or fluorine-substituted hydrocarbons. In particular, however, CO_2 is used.

A method of the above kind is also known from EP-B-0200256, wherein it is indicated that xenon and dichlorodifluoromethane are gases which are usable within this framework.

Further research has shown that a higher-quality bond of the organic material to the glass fibre is obtained by using a gas other than those which have been proposed so far. Accordingly, the present invention is based on the use of a gas other than those which have been used so far. According to the invention, the method as stated in the introduction is therefore characterized in that nitrous oxide (an N_2O -containing gas) is used as said gas. The term nitrous oxide as used herein should be understood to mean a gas which contains at least 50% N_2O .

Preferably, the gas is introduced at the upper side of the device for applicating the organic coating material to the fiber. We also found that with the method according to the invention it also is possible to applicate a second or third organic coating layer to an allready coated fibre. The amount of gas supplied to the liquid organic coating material depends on the construction of the device for applicating the coating material and the drawing speed. Nevertheless this amount must

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The invention furthermore relates to the optical glass fibre provided with a protective organic coating formed in accordance with a method wherein an ${\rm N_2O-containing}$ gas is used as said gas.

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- 1. A method for coating an optical glass fibre or a coated optical glass fibre, wherein said glass fibre is drawn from a preform and passed through an organic liquid coating composition which contains the material for forming said organic coating, followed by adjusting the amount of liquid coating material to be applied to the fibre and curing of the coating liquid to form a solid protective organic layer there on, wherein a gas is conducted over the liquid coating composition, characterized in that nitrous oxide (an N_2 0-containing gas) is used as said gas.
- 2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that said nitrous oxide is introduced to said liquid coating composition at the upper side thereof, at the place where the fibre is supplied into the liquid coating composition.
- 3. A glass fibre provided with a protective organic coating, characterized in that said glass fibre has been obtained by using a method as defined in claim 1.

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A method of applying a protective organic coating to an optical glass fibre.

The invention relates to a method of applying a protective organic coating to an optical glass fibre or to a coated optical glass fibre, wherein said glass fibre is drawn from a preform and passed through a liquid which contains the material for forming said organic coating, once the amount of liquid coating material to be applied to the fibre has been adjusted, said coating material is hardened and a gas is passed along the coating material.

A method of this kind is known from EP-A-O 261 772. In the claims of said patent application it is stated that CO_2 is used as said gas, thus minimizing the number of air inclusions that may form upon forming of the coating. The surface of the coating material of the glass fibre is conditioned by means of CO_2 . It is stated in the introduction of EP-A-O 261 772 that various gases may be used, such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, noble gases, especially xenon, neon and argon, and chemically inert gaseous hydrocarbons such as chloroform, Freon (brand name), halogen hydrocarbons or other chlorine- or fluorine-substituted hydrocarbons. In particular, however, CO_2 is used.

A method of the above kind is also known from EP-B-O 200 256, wherein it is indicated that xenon and dichlorodifluoromethane are gases which are usable within this framework.

Jochem et al "High-speed bubble-free coating of optical fibres on a short drawing tower" (IOOC and ECOC), Venice, 1985, part 1, pages 515-518, Istituto Internazionale Delle Comunicazoni discloses the use of several gases in such a process to draw optical fibres. In table 2 one mentioned air, He, A, Xe and CCl_2F_2 . However Jochem et al did not indicate the gascomposition used according to the invention.

From EP-A-0 635 554 it is known that an optical fibre can be coated with hydrogen silsesquioxane by heating the fiber at a temperature of $50\text{--}1000\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ during up to 6 hours. The heating may be conducted at any pressure and under oxidizing or non-oxidizing gaseous environment usch as air, 0_2 , an inert gas (N_2 , etc.), ammonia, amines, moisture, N_20 , hydrogen and hydrocarbons. From this disclosure the specific gas used according to the invention can not be derived.

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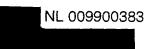
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 Further research has shown that a higher-quality bond of the organic material to the glass fibre is obtained by using a specific gas. According to the invention, the method as stated in the introduction is therefore characterized in that nitrous oxide (an N_2 0-containing gas) is used as said gas. The term nitrous oxide as used herein should be understood to mean a gas which contains at least 50% N_2 0.

Preferably, the gas is introduced at the upper side of the device for applicating the organic coating material to the fibre and carried downstream along with the glass fibre. We also found that with the method according to the invention it also is possible to applicate a second or third organic coating layer to an allready coated fibre. The amount of gas supplied to the liquid organic coating material depends on the construction of the device for applicating the coating material and the drawing speed. Nevertheless this amount must be sufficient for preventing entrained air, that comes along with the fibre, to become entrapped in the coating. This amount of gas can be minimized by using specific nozzles or a small diameter shaft.

The invention furthermore relates to the optical glass fibre provided with a protective organic coating formed in accordance with a method wherein an N_2O -containing gas is used as said gas.



Amended set of claims for international application PCT/NL99/00383 in the name of Plasma Optical Fibre B.V.

- 5 1. A method for continuously coating an optical glass fibre or a coated optical glass fibre, wherein said glass fibre is drawn from a preform and passed through a body of an organic liquid coating composition which contains the material for forming said organic coating, followed by adjusting the amount of liquid coating material to be applied 10 to the fibre and curing of the coating liquid to form a solid protective organic layer thereon, wherein a gas is conducted over the liquid coating composition, characterized in that nitrous oxide (an N₂0-containg gas) is used as said gas.
 - 2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that said nitrous oxide is introduced to said liquid coating composition at the upper side thereof, at the place where the fibre is supplied into the liquid coating composition.
 - A glass fibre provided with a protective organic 3. coating, characterized in that said glass fibre has been obtained by using a method as defined in claims 1 - 2.

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DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As the below-named inventors, we declare that:

Our residences, post office addresses, and citizenships are as stated below under our names.

We believe we are the original, first, and joint inventors of the invention entitled "A METHOD OF APPLYING A PROTECTIVE ORGANIC COATING TO AN OPTICAL GLASS FIBRE," which is described and claimed in the specification and claims of International Patent Application No. PCT/NL99/000383, which was filed on 21 June 1999 and for which a patent is sought.

We have reviewed and understand the contents of the foregoing specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to herein (if any).

We acknowledge our duty to disclose information of which we are aware which is material to the patentability and examination of this application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(a).

We hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119 of the foreign patent application listed below:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:						
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC 119			
Netherlands_	1009503	26 June 1998 🗸	Yes			

We hereby appoint Richard W. Seed, Reg. No. 16,557; Robert J. Baynham, Reg. No. 22,846; George C. Rondeau, Jr., Reg. No. 28,893; David H. Deits, Reg. No. 28,066; William O. Ferron, Jr., Reg. No. 30,633; David J. Maki, Reg. No. 31,392; Richard G. Sharkey, Reg. No. 32,629; David V. Carlson, Reg. No. 31,153; Karl R. Hermanns, Reg. No. 33,507; David D. McMasters, Reg. No. 33,963; Michael J. Donohue, Reg. No. 35,859; Jane E. R. Potter, Reg. No. 33,332; Robert Iannucci, Reg. No. 33,514, Lorraine Linford, Reg. No. 35,939; David W. Parker, Reg. No. 37,414; E. Russell Tarleton, Reg. No. 31,800; Ellen M. Bierman, Reg. No. 38,079; Brian G. Bodine, Reg. No. 40,520; Robert M. Ward, Reg. No. 26,517; Kevin S. Costanza, Reg. No. 37,801; Thomas E. Loop, Reg. No. 42,810; Stephen J. Rosenman, Reg. No. 43,058; Brian L. Johnson, Reg. No. 40,033; Susan D. Betcher, Reg. No. 43,498; William T. Christiansen, Reg. No. 44,614, Gary M. Myles, Reg. No. 46,209; Eric J. Gash, Reg. No. 46,274; Jeffrey C. Pepe, Reg. No. 46,985, and Charles J. Rupnick, Reg. No. 43,068; comprising the firm of Seed Intellectual Property Law Group PLLC, 701 Fifth Avenue,

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Suite 6300, Seattle, Washington 98104-7092, as our attorneys to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. Please direct all telephone calls to **Eric J. Gash** at (206) 622-4900 and telecopies to (206) 682-6031.

We further declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that the making of willfully false statements and the like is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and may jeopardize the validity of any patent issuing from this patent application.

Aptonius Henricus Elisabeth Breuls

Date January 9, 1001

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